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HUNGARIAN WEATHER REPORT FOR APRIL 1951

Zoltan Ozorai

The weather during April was very unsettled. Average temperatures for the month were generally a few tenths of a degree higher than usual, but exceeded one degree in some places: 1.4 degrees (centigrade used throughout) at Nyiregyhaza, Budapest and Salgotarjan, 1.2 degrees at Gyor, and 1.1 degrees at Debrecen. There were great variations in temperature during the month, however, with the range between low and high temperatures around 25 degrees. The temperature at Kaposvar ranged from below zero to 25 degrees.

The distribution of precipitation was equally capricious. In some areas -- mostly in the northwest plain -- precipitation for the month was less than half the normal amount, while in other places there was more than 150 percent the normal precipitation. The least precipitation, 11.7 millimeters, or 25 percent of the normal monthly average, was reported at Bosarkany, while nearly ten times this amount, 109.6 millimeters, or 187 percent of the normal, fell at Csánadpalota. The driest regions were: Győr 12.3 millimeters (25 percent of normal); Ótveny 14.4 millimeters, (31 percent); Péter 15.7 millimeters (31 percent); Hedervár 16.0 millimeters (35 percent); Barsonyos 16.6 millimeters [no percentage given]; Nyúl 17.6 millimeters (37 percent); Borcs 17.4 millimeters (34 percent); Keszthely 18.0 millimeters (29 percent); and the Hanság region 18.1 millimeters (38 percent). Areas in which precipitation was comparatively heavy were: Lokosháza, with 103.9 millimeters (217 percent); Mecsekzabolcs 84.0 millimeters (106 percent); Mezőtúr, 83.9 millimeters (183 percent); Tengenice 80.7 millimeters (151 percent); Karsz 80.2 millimeters (111 percent); Komló 78.1 millimeters (107 percent); Jakabszállás 77.1 millimeters (145 percent); Medina 76.6 millimeters, (135 percent); and Mako 76.6 millimeters (146 percent).

In general, the slight daily precipitation was evenly distributed, which was beneficial to agriculture. In many places, frequent and heavy frost supplemented the light precipitation. A daily precipitation of as much as 20 millimeters occurred only in the last days of the month, with the advent of heavy showers. The showers were accompanied by intense hail, which occasionally caused damage.

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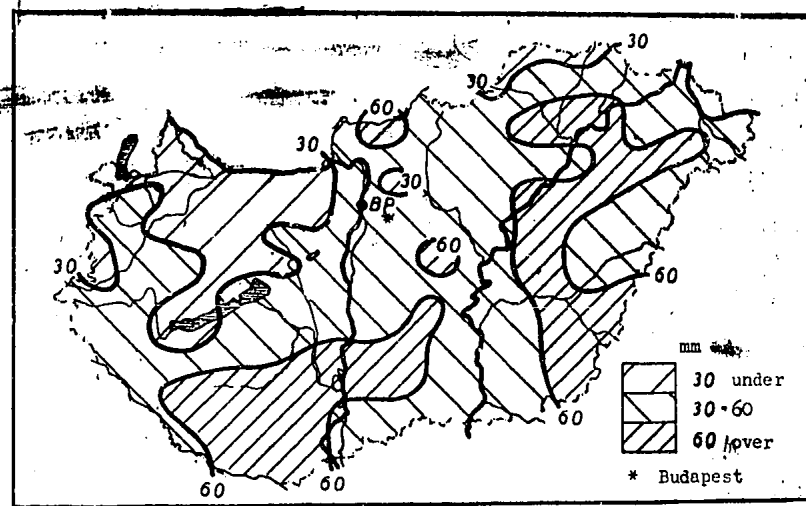
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On 1 April, the cold air, which entered the country toward the end of March, continued to extend from west to east, giving rise to a small amount of rain (2-5 millimeters) across the country. The cold mass reached the eastern border in the evening. Consequently, during the day there was a great difference between the temperature on the Great Plain and the temperature west of the Carpathians.

The following map shows the distribution of precipitation in Hungary in April, 1951.



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